

To: Hestmark, Martin[Hestmark.Martin@epa.gov]
From: Miullo, Nat
Sent: Thur 9/17/2015 3:27:15 PM
Subject: Re: Gold King Mine - Federal Disaster Recovery framework

Thanks. Please advise on how I may best help.

We have had limited dialogue in Durango and one e-mail here in R8 about NDRF. I have done research on recovery resources for the area in CO and there may be some options to pursue.

This work, like many things we are working on, can be challenging to approach while in the middle of response and addressing other priorities.

EPA has never stood up an NDRF initiative. NDRF relies on an Agency with Stafford Act authorities to do so.

The only other Federal Agency that has led NDRF besides FEMA is USDA, to examine drought as a disaster, nationwide.

I'd agree - in principal. NDRF may be an advantage. Timing is important.

Real, actually relevant recovery resource identification, is more critical to be effective using NDRF. Note: this is not a presidentially declared disaster, but is a State of CO, NM State, S. Ute and NN declared disaster. This limits the number of typical NDRF resources available for consideration for States. How that process applies and what resources are available to Tribes, needs to be clearly identified.

> On Sep 17, 2015, at 8:36 AM, "Hestmark, Martin" <Hestmark.Martin@epa.gov> wrote:

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> FYI – conversations beginning....

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> From: Manzanilla, Enrique

> Sent: Wednesday, September 16, 2015 5:19 PM

> To: Cheatham, Reggie; Tulis, Dana

> Cc: Calanog, Steve; Hestmark, Martin; Edlund, Carl; Meer, Daniel; Allen, HarryL; Tenley, Clancy; Duncan, Will

> Subject: FW: Gold King Mine - Federal Disaster Recovery framework

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> After our discussion today, I talked to my folks about the organizational paradigm going forward, and they reminded me of the Disaster Recovery Framework, etc.

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> Of course, I'm in a strange place in terms the response vs recovery with regard to the NN. But, if we set aside the response vs recovery debate for the moment, it seems like this framework, at a reduced scale, provides some organizational elements that may be beneficial going forward for the NN and perhaps other communities in CO and NM.

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> Have you all had a discussion about this, beyond the long term monitoring plan?

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> Enrique

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> From: Richman, Lance

> Sent: Wednesday, September 16, 2015 2:32 PM

> To: Manzanilla, Enrique

> Cc: Tenley, Clancy; Meer, Daniel; Lawrence, Kathryn; Allen, HarryL

> Subject: Gold King Mine - Federal Disaster Recovery framework

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> Enrique: Per your request below is a short synopsis on the federal recover framework and the role of the Federal Disaster Recovery Coordinator.

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> The National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF) defines how Federal agencies will organize and operate to utilize existing resources to promote effective recovery and support States, Tribes and other jurisdictions affected by a disaster (<http://www.fema.gov/national-disaster-recovery-framework>). The NDRF establishes 6 RSFs [Recovery Support Function] through which federal agencies carry out their recovery work – 1) Community Planning and Capacity Building, 2) Economic Recovery Support, 3) Health and Social Services, 4) Housing, 5) Infrastructure Systems, and 6) Natural and Cultural Resources. Key concepts in the NDRF include recovery-specific leadership, organizational structure, planning guidance and other components needed to coordinate continuing recovery support to individuals, businesses and communities. Fundamentally, the NDRF is a construct to optimally engage existing Federal resources and authorities, and to incorporate the full capabilities of all sectors in support of community recovery.

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> In large-scale disasters and catastrophic incidents where a Federal role may be necessary, the Federal Disaster Recovery Coordinator (FDRC) is a focal point for incorporating recovery and mitigation considerations into the early decision making processes. Note: FDRC authority to facilitate disaster recovery coordination and collaboration is derived from the appropriate disaster recovery authority [in the GKM case the NCP] that may apply to the incident.

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> The FDRC: monitors the impacts and results of such decisions and evaluates the need for additional assistance and adjustments where necessary and feasible throughout the recovery;

> coordinate, manage or leverage the expertise and resources of the Federal agencies that can contain, isolate assess, analyze, and mitigate the short- and long-term recovery consequences of the incident;

> coordinate Federal recovery support through the six Recovery Support Functions (RSFs) established in the NDRF;

> serve as the single coordinating point for integrating cross-disciplinary efforts among RSFs engaged in enhanced recovery activities;

> provide technical assistance and consultation support to state and local officials on long-term recovery issues that impact community planning, health and social services, housing, economics, infrastructure, and natural and cultural resources.

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> Concerning applicability of this framework to an NCP response (Quote below from National Disaster Recover Framework, FEMA, September 2011)

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> “APPLICABILITY.

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> The National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF) applies to all Presidentially-declared major disasters though not all elements will be activated for every declared incident. Many of its concepts and principles are equally valid for non-declared incidents that have recovery consequences. The core concepts as well as the Recovery Support Function (RSF) organizing structures outlined in the NDRF may be applied to any incident regardless of whether or not it results in a Presidential disaster declaration.

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> Similar to how the National Response Framework (NRF) is the overarching interagency response coordination structure for both Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act) and non-Stafford Act incidents, the NDRF will provide the overarching interagency coordination structure for the recovery phase for Stafford Act incidents, and elements of the framework may also be used for significant non-Stafford Act incidents. For example, the Federal response to an oil “Spill of National Significance,” as defined under the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, more commonly known as the National Contingency Plan (NCP), may be managed under the NCP without a Stafford Act declaration. Elements of the NDRF also may be activated as needed to provide coordinated Federal recovery assistance. The response to the 2010 Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill was an example of an oil Spill of National Significance that was managed under the NCP, and further supplemented by additional Federal recovery assistance.”

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>
> <EPA Recovery Role Fact Sheet 17.pdf>
> <National Disaster Recovery Framework document.pdf>